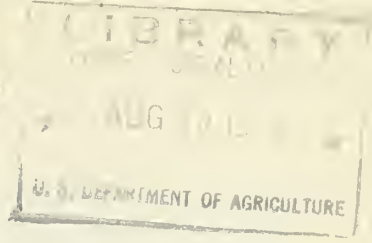


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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1959

VOLUME 79

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED
TOBACCO SALES

Auction sales of Rhodesian 1959-crop flue-cured tobacco, through July 9, totaled 109.4 million pounds, at an average price equivalent to 39.9 U.S. cents. For the comparable period a year ago, sales totaled 87.6 million pounds, at an average price of 43.6 cents. For the week ended July 9, 1959, sales were 7.9 million pounds and prices for the week averaged 46.9 cents.

PAKISTAN'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT
CONTINUES TO RISE

Output of cigarettes in Pakistan last year rose to 7,468 million pieces--up 15 percent from 1957 output of 6,450 million. This continued the uptrend in Pakistan's cigarette manufacture, an industry that was nonexistent prior to 1948. Most of the leaf used is of local origin.

Imports of U.S. tobacco are blended with domestic tobacco in the manufacture of high-quality cigarettes. Imports from the United States amounted to 205,000 pounds in 1958. In earlier years, they were larger.

TUNISIA PLANS TO
GROW MORE TOBACCO

In 1958, Tunisia produced about 3.5 million pounds of leaf tobacco. The monopoly that controls all phases of the country's tobacco production hopes to expand tobacco acreage as rapidly as possible in order to make the country less dependent on imports and thus conserve foreign exchange.

As a first step toward this goal, the monopoly will permit about 5,000 acres to be planted to the "Arbi" varieties (dark air-cured) in 1959--about 50 percent more than plantings in 1958. To improve the general quality of tobacco available for manufacture, the monopoly has reduced the acreage allotment for the less desirable "Souffi" variety (*Nicotiana rustica*) from 900 acres last year to about 600 this year.

In 1958, the monopoly's tobacco factory at Tunis used about 7.3 million pounds of tobacco, excluding the *rustica* varieties. Only 1.7 million pounds were locally-produced; most of the balance was imported from Algeria, the United States, Brazil, Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Italy, and Paraguay.

The monopoly's attempts to reduce imports are aimed primarily at leaf purchases from Algeria and Nyasaland. Purchases from the United States are expected to continue, since it is doubtful whether U.S. types can be successfully grown in Tunisia in the foreseeable future.

U. S. SHARE IN NORWAY'S TOBACCO IMPORTS DROPS

Norway's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1958, at 9.9 million pounds, were only slightly smaller than the 10.0 million imported in 1957. Imports from the United States, however, dropped from 8.0 million pounds in 1957 to 7.5 million last year. The U.S. share in the Norwegian market fell from 80 percent in 1957 to 76 percent in 1958, and is expected to decline further in 1959.

Last year, imports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose to nearly 1.2 million pounds, compared with only 710,000 pounds in 1956. Imports from Thailand totaled 247,000 pounds in 1958, compared with 79,000 in 1957, and none in 1956. Norwegian tobacco manufacturers say that there is a substantial price differential between U. S. tobacco and substitutable leaf from other areas such as the Rhodesias, India, and Thailand.

Average prices per pound paid for leaf from major suppliers in 1958, in terms of U. S. equivalent, were as follows: United States, 71.4 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 55.5 cents; Greece, 58.9 cents; Turkey, 64.3 cents and Thailand, 43.7 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Norway, duty-paid imports by country of origin, 1956-58

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	7,892	7,981	7,487
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	710	988	1,157
Turkey.....	762	602	474
Greece.....	24	193	225
Indonesia.....	46	53	55
Thailand.....	--	79	247
Others.....	80	68	236
Total.....	9,514	9,964	9,881

Central Bureau of Statistics.

SWEDISH PRODUCERS WANT EARLIER IMPORT BAN ON FRUIT

Swedish fruit growers have asked the government to advance the import prohibition date for apples from August 16 to August 1, and for pears from September 1 to August 15.

ARGENTINA INCREASES GRAIN SUPPORT PRICES

Argentina's guaranteed minimum prices for wheat, oats, barley, and rye for the 1959-60 harvest were fixed on July 13 at record levels for that country. The price decree of that date also reestablished free trade in wheat (see Foreign Crops and Markets for July 27, 1959.) Trade in other grains was freed more than 2 years ago.

Growers were assured that if market fluctuations or other factors make it impossible for private traders to pay the fixed minimum prices, the National Grain Board will be authorized to do so. Support prices for the next crop of corn, millet, and grain sorghums have not yet been announced.

Compared with the support prices effective since January 15, 1959, for grain of the 1958-59 harvest, the new schedule--in pesos per quintal (220.46 pounds)--shows an increase of 50 percent for wheat, 61 to 64 percent for oats, 35 to 36 percent for barley, and 42 percent for rye. Because of the devaluation of the Argentine peso, the new prices show much less of an increase in dollars per bushel than in pesos per quintal.

GRAIN: Argentina's guaranteed minimum prices,
1958-59 and 1959-60 harvests

Kind and basic grade of grain	1958-59 harvest 1/		1959-60 harvest	
	Per	Per	Per	Per
	quintal	bushel 2/	quintal	bushel 3/
	Pesos	Dollars	Pesos	Dollars
Wheat:				
Semi hard no. 2.....	200	.82	300	.95
Candeal or Tanganrock....	200	.82	300	.95
Oats:				
Yellow, no. 2.....	110	.24	180	.31
White, no. 2.....	115	.25	185	.32
Barley:				
Malting, no. 2.....	140	.46	190	.48
Feed, no. 2.....	130	.43	175	.45
Rye, no. 2.....	120	.46	170	.51
Corn, yellow and/or red,				
hard or flint and dented..	220	.85	4/	4/
Millet and sorghums.....	95	.37	4/	4/

1/ Latest prices, effective January 15, 1959. Prices were increased several times during 1958-59 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 9, 1959).

2/ Converted at the February 25, 1959, free-market rate of 66.02 pesos to U.S. \$1.

3/ Converted at the July 24, 1959, free-market rate of 85.5 pesos to U.S. \$1.

4/ Not yet announced.

THAILAND TO BUILD MEAT-PACKING PLANT

Under a recent agreement with Thailand, the United States will loan \$750,000 to a privately-owned Thai livestock company (the Livestock Trading Corporation, Ltd.) for the establishment of a modern slaughtering and meat-processing plant in Bangkok. Although the plant would be used primarily to supply meat to the Bangkok area, Hong Kong and Japan are possible foreign outlets (see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 20, 1959).

Thailand has about 3 million hogs, and pork is the principal meat in the Thai diet. There are approximately 5.5 million cattle and 6.5 million water buffaloes in Thailand, but most of these are draft animals. Production of beef cattle, especially in the northern section of the country, could be increased considerably.

There are also about 170,000 horses and a few donkeys and mules in Thailand; over 12,000 elephants are used on farms, according to a recent estimate.

SELENIUM CHECKS LAMB "ILLTHRIFT" IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand lambs suffering from "illthrift" (a trace-element deficiency) appear to be benefiting from small doses of selenium in their pasture diet.

A research station scientist has reported that feeding 9 cents worth of selenium to 201 affected lambs resulted in a total gain of 3,105 pounds liveweight in 10 weeks. The same number of untreated lambs lost 178 pounds in the same period.

Other trace-element deficiencies affecting the productivity of grazing animals have been corrected by top-dressing pastures with cobalt, molybdenum, and copper.

Experiments are in progress to determine how much selenium must be applied to get adequate amounts into the soil, and to see how much selenium will be retained in the carcasses of lambs fed this element. New Zealand meat traders fear that some countries might ban imports of lambs because of selenium accumulated in the meat.

Livestock in areas of the Western United States often suffer from too much selenium, which they get from selenium-loving plants growing on rich soils. The element accumulates in the animals and causes a slow breakdown of the liver and other vital organs. The effect is similar to lead poisoning.

CANADIAN CANNED MEAT OUTPUT UP FROM LAST YEAR

Canned meat output in Canada during the first quarter of 1959 was 23,273,000 pounds, up 10 percent from the first quarter of 1958, but down 6 percent from the last quarter of 1958.

Among the main items showing an increase over both the first and last quarters of 1958 were hams, bologna, and meat paste. Output of spiced beef, roast beef, "other beef products," and luncheon meat was down. Lunch tongue, corned beef, "other pork products," ready dinners, chicken and turkey, weiners, and miscellaneous canned meats were above the first quarter of 1958, but below the last quarter of 1958.

Canned meat production last year totaled 85.5 million pounds, 22 percent greater than a year earlier. However, production of frozen meat pies during 1958 amounted to only 1.5 million pounds, a sharp reduction from the 2.7 million pounds of a year earlier.

CANNED MEAT: Canadian production, annual 1957 and 1958, and January-March 1959 with quarterly comparisons

Item	Year		Quarterly		
	1957	1958	Oct.-Dec. 1958	Jan.-Mar. 1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Corned beef.....	350	418	115	92	102
Spiced beef.....	1,096	762	175	268	83
Roast beef.....	585	460	184	83	32
Other beef products.....	5,653	6,269	1,623	2,196	563
Luncheon meat.....	20,592	23,026	5,859	6,642	5,752
Hams.....	9,111	11,596	2,907	2,937	3,818
Pork sausage.....	411	352	60	123	69
Other pork products.....	1,007	1,538	602	263	348
Ready dinners.....	17,702	20,053	7,372	4,522	6,255
Bologna.....	1,015	645	116	190	412
Meat paste.....	4,786	6,201	1,457	1,402	1,472
Lunch tongue.....	545	675	223	159	180
Chicken and turkey.....	4,002	9,543	2,901	1,133	2,726
Weiners.....	752	1,118	393	273	339
Weiners and beans.....	2,414	1,560	250	871	539
Other canned meats.....	78	1,235	644	80	581
Total 2/	70,099	85,452	24,880	21,232	23,273
Quick frozen meats:					
Meat pies.....	2,736	1,526	1/	690	1/

1/ Not available. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

AUSTRALIAN LAMBS FRISKY
ON ARRIVAL IN SAN DIEGO

When the Australian ship Delfino completed its lamb-unloading operations at San Diego at midnight July 28 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 3) the customs count was 23,553 head. On July 29, customs officials revised the count to 23,629.

Dr. C. L. Gooding, Veterinarian-in-Charge of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's disease control activities in California reported that most of the animals were surprisingly healthy and active when they landed.

According to Lloyd's of London, the number of animals that left Sydney on July 3 was 25,652 head. This would mean a "port-to-port" death loss of 2,023, or 7.9 percent.

While the animals are in 30-day quarantine, they are on full feed. The pellet ration is 40 percent alfalfa, 30 percent barley, and 30 percent barley straw, with added traces of dynafax, terramycin, and tranquilizers.

Mr. James Delfino, who sponsored the shipment, expects the animals to gain .33 pounds per day while in the feed lot, and estimates that the cost of gain will be 18 cents per pound, or about 6 cents per head per day. He said that the animals on arrival averaged about 80 pounds. He also stated that while some animals actually gained weight on the trip he felt that these gains were more than offset by weight losses in others, with the weight loss averaging about 5 pounds.

On release from quarantine, the animals will be slaughtered by the Modern Meat Packing Corporation of Norwalk, California (near Los Angeles), a government-inspected plant. The meat can therefore be marketed anywhere in the United States.

Enroute, the lambs were fed a pellet ration--30 percent alfalfa and 70 percent wheat meal. They also received chopped wheat chaff and alfalfa hay.

The lambs were under the direct supervision of Dr. J. D. Steel, Senior Lecturer of Veterinarian Medicine, Sydney University. Dr. Steel was assisted by 6 senior veterinarian students and Fred J. Hamilton, Senior Technical Officer, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization.

Dr. J. W. Connelly, Supervisor on Dr. Gooding's staff, estimated that the lambs averaged about 9 months in age. From 80 to 90 percent of them will sell as lambs and yearlings. All the lambs are crossbreeds, mainly British breeds crossed with Merinos. Principal sires were Dorset Horn, Border Leicester, and Romney Marsh.

NEW ZEALAND EXPORTS MEAT TO PERU

New Zealand has exported about 700,000 pounds of mutton and other meats to Peru through July of this year. The New Zealand Meat Producers Board expected a further 700,000 pounds to leave New Zealand last week. Trade sources in New Zealand say that at least 2.7 million pounds of New Zealand meat will be shipped to Peru in 1959.

BRAZIL REDUCES EXCHANGE RATE
FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCT EXPORTS

Foreign exchange earned from Brazilian mutton, lamb, and wool exports will be negotiable at the free-market rate (currently about 150 cruzeiros to the dollar) instead of the fixed rate of 100 cruzeiros to the dollar, SUMOC (the Brazilian Superintendency of Currency and Credit) recently announced.

The new rate is expected to encourage exports, but CACEX (the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil) will control exports of mutton, lamb, and wool by license in order to protect domestic consumers from possible shortages (see Foreign Crops and Markets, Feb. 2, 1959).

LARGE IRISH BEEF SHIPMENT TO U.S.

The vessel Charlotte is expected in New York this week with 2.7 million pounds of Irish beef, one of the largest Irish shipments ever made to the United States. The cargo will include both chilled and frozen beef from plants in Leixlip, Waterford, Clonmel, and Roscrea.

U. S. imports of beef from Ireland last year totaled 23.7 million pounds. Entries in the first 6 months of 1959 have amounted to about 21 million pounds.

AUSTRALIAN WOOLGROWERS' REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT OVERSEAS VIEWS ON WOOL MARKETING

Two representatives of the Australian Woolgrowers' Council recently reported on their inquiry into wool-marketing problems in major consuming countries. They talked with wool users and government officials in Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy on such aspects of wool marketing as: the effect of fluctuating wool prices on the consumption of wool, the feasibility of a floor-price scheme similar to the one in New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and the possible effect if a wool futures market should be established in Australia.

Wool users unanimously favored the present auction method of selling wool and generally opposed the floor price scheme. Opinions on the establishment of a wool futures market in Australia differed, but the representatives concluded that the possibility of making facilities of existing futures markets more accessible to Australian users should be explored first, as interest on the part of foreign buyers was limited.

U. S. VARIETY MEAT EXPORTS
TO NETHERLANDS LOW

The Netherlands, largest buyer of U. S. variety meats, took approximately 28 million pounds from the United States during 1958. This was 24 percent below 1957 purchases of 37 million pounds.

Exports to the Netherlands during the first half of 1959 remained low. Although beef and pork liver shipments during the second quarter of 1959 (April through June) were 87 percent above the same period of 1958, total variety meats exported in the quarter were substantially the same as a year earlier.

The Netherlands is a relatively free market. Dutch merchants act as brokers between other nations, buying in one country to sell to another, using local currencies and, if advantageous, processing the food in a Dutch free port. U. S. frozen variety meats are imported for reexport and as a low-cost replacement for domestic production that is exported.

The Netherlands Control Board states that almost all imported U. S. frozen tongues are reshipped after they have been cooked and canned. Most of these reexports go to the United Kingdom.

Almost all the imported kidneys and many of the frozen livers are also reexported after processing. The livers are used mainly in liver sausage, paste, and in sliced form.

VARIETY MEATS: U. S. exports to the Netherlands
April 1958-June 1959

Type	1958			1959		April-June 1959 as percent of	
	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Apr.- June	Jan.- Mar.
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: Percent	: Percent
Beef and pork							
livers.....	1,312	1,793	2,709	4,065	2,459	187	60
Beef tongues.....	3,800	3,800	3,546	3,505	3,380	89	96
Other variety							
meats.....	1,284	761	932	1,073	562	44	52
Total.....	6,396	6,354	7,187	8,643	6,401	100	75

TABLE POTATO ACREAGE IN CANADA SMALLER

Potato acreage in Canada is now estimated at only 295,000 acres. Intention reports in March were 302,500 acres. Planting this year is down 5 percent from the 311,000 acres in 1958.

U.S.S.R. 1958-59 SUGAR PRODUCTION
ABOUT 7 MILLION SHORT TONS

Official estimates of sugar production in the U.S.S.R. have been released for calendar year 1958 and for the first half of 1959. According to these estimates, production from domestic beets in 1958-59 (July-June) was approximately 6.9 million short tons, as estimated earlier by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

1958-59 CUBAN SUGAR OUTPUT
NEAR PRODUCTION QUOTA

The sugarcane grinding season has ended in Cuba. Total sugar production in 1958-59 is officially reported as 5,787,823 Spanish long tons (6,573,867 short tons). The authorized production quota was 5,800,000 Spanish long tons (6,587,698 short tons).

CUBA WANTS TO IMPORT
RICE FROM ECUADOR

According to the Quito press, the Cuban Government recently asked the Ecuadoran Government if Cuba could import 300,000 Spanish quintals (304,000 hundredweight) of rice. In late July, the Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce was listing prices and other data for reply.

YUGOSLAVIA HARVESTS
RECORD WHEAT CROP

A record wheat harvest in Yugoslavia had been almost completed by mid-July; only mountainous areas remained to be harvested, by hand. Preliminary estimates place the total outturn at about 145 million bushels. A crop that size would be about 30 percent above the previous record in 1957 and 60 percent above the small crop last year.

Record yields are reported everywhere except in Macedonia, where the crop, though good, is not a record. High-yielding Italian varieties contributed substantially to the high level of total Yugoslav production. Whereas about 750,000 acres out of the total of about 5 million were seeded to Italian wheat this season, more than double that area is planned for harvest in 1960.

Because of the large harvest, government officials have announced that no wheat imports will be required this season. Imports of wheat under Public Law 480 have been large in recent years.

VENEZUELA IMPORTS MORE EGGS IN 1958

Venezuela imported 40.9 million dozen eggs in 1958, an increase of 12 percent over 1957. Although the United States continued to supply the largest portion of total imports, takings from the United States at 19.5 million dozen, were down 6.2 million from 1957. The U. S. share of total imports has decreased from 87 percent in 1956, to 70 percent in 1957, and to 47 percent in 1958.

Imports from Canada were 13.7 million dozen in 1958, compared with 8.3 million in 1957. The Canadian share of total imports has increased from 8 percent in 1956, to 22 percent in 1957, and to 33 percent in 1958. Imports from Denmark and Poland totaled 5.9 million dozen, compared with 1.9 million in 1957.

During the past year, prices for eggs from Canada, Denmark, and Poland have ranged from 5 to 10 cents per dozen lower than U. S. eggs. In January 1959, U. S. eggs, c.i.f. La Guaira, were 48 to 50 cents per dozen while Danish and Canadian eggs were as low as 40 cents per dozen. By June 1959, U. S. prices had dropped to 40 cents per dozen, c.i.f. La Guaira, but Danish and Canadian eggs had dropped to 35 cents.

In the first 6 months of 1959, Canada shipped 7.9 million dozen eggs to Venezuela, compared with 6.9 million for the same period of 1958. In the same period, U. S. exports to Venezuela were 3.7 million dozen, in contrast to 5.6 million in the comparable period of 1958. All the decrease was in market eggs, as shipment of hatching eggs increased. Shipments of U. S. market eggs are usually heavier during the latter part of the year.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS IN JUNE LARGEST SINCE JULY 1958

Rice exports from the United States in June amounted to 1,753,000 bags in terms of milled rice. This was the largest monthly total since July 1958, when 1,026,000 bags were shipped abroad, and exceeded May exports by 316,000 bags. Principal destinations were Cuba, Pakistan, Ceylon, and West Germany. These 4 countries accounted for 74 percent of total exports.

Shipments during 11 months of the current marketing year were 12,298,000 bags, an increase of 10 percent over the corresponding period of a year earlier. Exports to Europe have shown a marked increase, accounted for mainly by West Germany and the United Kingdom. Exports to Africa also were substantially above previous years. French West Africa imported 438,000 bags, compared with none during the marketing year 1957-58. Other countries taking considerably more rice this year were Ceylon and the Philippines.

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries,
June 1959, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August- July		August-June		June	
	1957-58		1957-58		1958	
			2/		1959 2/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	293	283	255	18	8	
Bahamas	11	10	26	1	4	
Cuba	4,246	3,690	3,845	248	500	
Guatemala	68	58	24	8	1	
Honduras	30	27	20	13	0	
Netherlands Antilles	54	48	56	5	6	
Nicaragua	5	4	56	2	10	
West Indies Federation ...	88	88	4	3/	3/	
Bolivia	44	44	0	0	0	
Peru	980	775	4	245	3/	
Venezuela	2	2	67	3/	2	
Other countries	74	65	114	17	59	
Total	5,895	5,094	4,471	557	590	
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	76	62	306	4	23	
West Germany	30	7	1,015	6	139	
Greece	23	23	47	4	3	
Netherlands	14	12	306	9	29	
Sweden	12	11	34	1	3/	
Switzerland	32	31	26	0	2	
United Kingdom	34	23	417	3	45	
Other countries	6	2	153	1	20	
Total	227	171	2,304	28	261	
Asia:						
Ceylon	331	331	1,078	0	219	
Indonesia	753	11	89	11	0	
Korea, Republic of	242	242	0	0	0	
Pakistan	3,453	3,453	1,021	311	446	
Philippines	554	377	1,140	3/	0	
Saudi Arabia	151	138	102	19	13	
Other Arabian States	126	124	188	9	1	
Other countries	14	12	4/ 304	5	69	
Total	5,624	4,688	3,922	355	748	
Total Oceania	52	45	43	2	2	
French West Africa	0	0	438	0	55	
Liberia	270	257	323	21	54	
Other Africa	23	21	154	3	41	
Destination not specified ..	17	16	21	2	2	
Total exports (Census) ...	12,108	10,292	11,676	968	1,753	
Ryukyu Islands 5/.....	145	145	0	0	0	
Section 416 donations	683	574	622	3/	3/	
World total	12,936	11,011	12,298	968	1,753	

1/ Milled rice including brown, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 199,000 cwt. to Nansei and Nanpo Islands. 5/ Programed by ICA and shipped by the Army.

ARGENTINA ENCOURAGES FLAXSEED, SUNFLOWER SEED PLANTINGS

The Argentine Government has recommended that farmers plant more flaxseed or sunflower seed this year, as these are considered more profitable than other crops.

A support price of 500 pesos per 100 kilos has been set for flaxseed, but the price for sunflower seed has not yet been reported. Support prices during 1958-59 were 400 pesos per 100 kilos for flaxseed and 300 pesos for sunflower seed (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 2, 1959).

Wheat plantings are said to be down as much as 50 percent from last year in Northern areas, and excessive rains are seriously hindering all farming activities in the South.

CANADA REPORTS LARGER GRAIN ACREAGE

Total grain acreage in Canada this year is about 1.3 million acres larger than in 1958, according to preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases in wheat and oats were partly offset by a substantial reduction in barley acreage.

Wheat acreage is estimated at 23,065,000 acres, 10 percent above 1958 acreage. The increase is in the spring wheat area which, at 22,640,000 acres, is 11 percent larger than in 1958. However, spring wheat area is still 6 percent below the 1948-57 average. Winter wheat acreage, in contrast, is 27 percent below last year's area, reflecting heavy winterkill this season.

Spring wheat acreage is at least 10 percent larger in each of the Prairie Provinces; the largest increase is in Saskatchewan, where a gain of 1.6 million acres brings acreage up 12 percent.

Durum acreage is down for the second successive year. The preliminary estimate of 1,018,400 acres is 9 percent less than in 1958. The largest percentage reduction is in Alberta, where durum acreage is only 54 percent of the 1958 area.

Acreage in oats is estimated at 11,391,300 acres, moderately above 1958. Barley, however, dropped from 9,548,000 acres in 1958 to 8,288,600 this year. A good part of the reduction is in Saskatchewan, where some shift from barley and flaxseed to spring wheat and oats is indicated. Total rye acreage in Canada is estimated at 516,600 acres, very slightly below 1958 but 46 percent below the 1948-57 average. Acreage in summer-fallow is estimated at 24.5 million acres, a little below last year but still well above average.

GRAIN: Canadian acreage, 1959, with comparisons

Crop	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Winter wheat.....	673	590	580	425
Spring wheat.....	24,148	20,441	20,319	22,640
Total wheat.....	24,821	21,031	20,899	23,065
Oats.....	10,959	11,017	11,039	11,391
Barley.....	7,958	9,403	9,548	8,289
Fall rye.....	783	440	410	406
Spring rye.....	336	111	111	111
Total rye.....	1,119	551	521	517
Mixed grain.....	1,523	1,452	1,422	1,500
Corn for grain.....	398	514	498	489
Buckwheat.....	133	107	102	98
Summerfallow <u>1</u> /.....	22,900	24,723	25,304	24,525

1/ Summerfallow reported for Prairie Provinces only.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS HIGHER IN 1958-59

U.S. wheat and flour exports during 1958-59 (July-June) totaled 442 million bushels (see table on following page). This was about 10 percent higher than in 1957-58, but approximately 19 percent below the peak of 548 million bushels in 1956-57.

The increase in 1958-59 exports over the previous year was mostly in wheat, with India taking about one-third of total wheat shipments. Exports to India were up 44 million bushels from 1957-58. Yugoslavia and Brazil also took sizeably larger quantities, and Egypt took 7 million bushels, whereas it took none a year earlier. In contrast to these increases, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, and West Germany took considerably less than in 1957-58.

Flour exports in 1958-59 were slightly above those in 1957-58. Approximately 23 percent of the flour exports in each year were shipped under relief or charity programs. Exports to Egypt increased nearly 7 million bushels, while those to Venezuela and the Philippines were considerably less than in the previous year.

Wheat and flour exports for July 1959 are estimated at about 41 million bushels, compared with 26 million in July a year earlier.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U. S. exports by country of destination, July-June 1957-58
and July-June 1958-59

Country of destination	July-June 1957-58			July-June 1958-59		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies	1	3,553	3,554	30	2,976	3,006
Central America	1,327	4,435	5,762	1,466	4,044	5,510
Cuba	3,372	4,433	7,805	4,436	3,461	7,897
Haiti	275	1,448	1,723	763	231	994
Brazil	8,937	2,081	11,018	17,471	—	17,471
Chile	1,968	99	2,067	—	36	36
Colombia	3,978	767	4,745	3,843	1,007	4,850
Peru	2,826	311	3,137	6,529	494	7,023
Venezuela	991	6,145	7,136	3,739	2,406	6,145
Others	699	3,184	3,883	1,567	2,933	4,500
Total	24,374	26,456	50,830	39,844	17,588	57,432
Europe:						
Austria	1,117	—	1,117	805	53	858
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,147	48	2,195	4,819	19	4,838
Denmark	1,457	10	1,467	1,266	—	1,266
Finland	2,030	—	2,030	874	—	874
France	—	11	11	2,668	4	2,672
Germany, West	20,389	37	20,426	15,883	10	15,893
Greece	2,920	3	2,923	1,689	—	1,689
Italy	742	2,265	3,007	746	1,083	1,829
Netherlands	4,242	3,663	7,905	9,180	3,637	12,817
Norway	588	876	1,464	4,075	766	4,841
Poland	19,959	—	19,959	9,131	—	9,131
Sweden	882	53	935	2,188	34	2,222
United Kingdom	21,450	1,040	22,490	22,668	3,217	25,885
Yugoslavia	18,386	28	18,414	30,729	—	30,729
Others	2,037	506	2,543	1,404	428	1,832
Total	98,346	8,540	106,886	108,125	9,251	117,376
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	1,348	1,348	—	2,449	2,449
India	76,778	22	76,800	121,236	45	121,281
Israel	9,549	45	9,594	7,605	9	7,614
Japan	49,136	2,263	51,399	31,865	2,128	33,993
Korea	14,383	1,181	15,564	7,339	979	8,318
Lebanon	—	1,313	1,313	2,492	1,953	4,445
Pakistan	24,462	1	24,463	18,151	273	18,424
Philippine Republic	—	8,964	8,964	912	6,882	7,794
Saudi Arabia	13	2,131	2,144	56	2,544	2,600
Taiwan (Formosa)	7,821	5	7,826	5,801	—	5,801
Turkey	10,714	2/	10,714	1,004	2/	1,004
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia ...	—	1,367	1,367	—	2,863	2,863
Others	3,511	1,599	5,110	2,680	1,931	4,611
Total	196,367	20,239	216,606	199,141	22,056	221,197
Africa:						
Algeria	—	—	—	1,486	1	1,487
Egypt	—	348	348	6,679	7,282	13,961
Ghana	—	1,626	1,626	—	1,352	1,352
Morocco	1,830	9	1,839	128	16	144
Tunisia	519	175	694	1,987	—	1,987
Western British Africa	—	2,442	2,442	—	2,256	2,256
Union of South Africa	—	2/	2/	1,504	—	1,504
Others	981	1,474	2,455	1,442	1,562	3,004
Total	3,330	6,074	9,404	13,226	12,469	25,695
Oceania	—	43	43	—	28	28
Unspecified 3/	664	17,247	17,911	1,182	19,178	20,360
World total	323,081	78,599	401,680	361,518	80,570	442,088

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

YUGOSLAV OILSEED CROPS EXPECTED
TO EXCEED 1958 OUTPUT

Yugoslavia's 1959 sunflower seed and soybean crops are expected to exceed last year's harvest despite the fact that plantings were less than planned (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 20).

Unofficial production estimates place sunflower seed at 105,000 short tons and soybeans at 514,000 bushels, compared with 87,700 tons and 184,000 bushels, respectively, a year ago.

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES TO
TAKE OVER AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Indonesia's Ministries of Trade and Agriculture are attempting to move the export business in agricultural products from a private to a governmental basis.

Following a June decree channeling imports of various commodities through the "Big 9" importing firms, an effort is now being made to place the export trade also in the hands of these state enterprises. As a start, the export of products produced by some former Dutch estates will now be handled exclusively by the Big 9. Some of the firms, such as "Triangle," already have estates under their supervision.

U. S. FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL EXPORTS DECLINE
SHARPLY; LINSEED MEAL EXPORTS UP

U. S. exports of flaxseed and linseed oil declined sharply in the marketing year ending June 30, 1959, but exports of linseed cake and meal increased substantially.

Flaxseed exports at 6 million bushels were 3 million less than in the previous year. Most of this volume came from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks acquired under price-support operations. Exports declined because of heavy exportable supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in other countries and the relatively high price of domestic flaxseed in relation to world prices. Europe took 80 percent of the total; the Netherlands alone took over one-half.

Linseed oil exports came to only 8 million pounds--less than one-tenth the 1957-58 shipments. Almost 85 percent of the total moved out in the last half of the marketing year. The Netherlands was the market for 70 percent of the oil exports.

Exports of linseed cake and meal totaled 14,394 tons. While this was one-fourth more than in the previous year, it was less than one-fifth the tonnage exported in 1956-57. The Netherlands and West Germany took 85 percent of the 1958-59 shipments. (See table, page 18)

Flaxseed, linseed oil, and linseed cake and meal: United States exports by
country of destination, years beginning July 1, 1956-58

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed			Linseed oil 1/			Linseed cake and meal		
	1956	1957	1958 2/	1956	1957	1958 2/	1956	1957	1958 2/
	bushels	bushels	bushels	pounds	pounds	pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:									
Barbados.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	566	—	—
Canada.....	155	1,092	1,168	988	157	248	7,752	718	310
Cuba.....	3/	—	—	1,303	2,257	897	10	—	—
Mexico.....	1	—	4	64	158	58	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles...	—	—	—	3	—	—	40	—	—
Panama.....	—	—	—	13	16	—	—	20	—
Trinidad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	466	—	162
Other.....	—	—	—	21	38	14	—	10	5
Total.....	156	1,092	1,172	2,392	2,626	1,217	8,834	748	477
South America:									
Bolivia.....	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—
British Guiana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	—	—
Chile.....	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—
Colombia.....	3/	—	2	747	574	207	10	—	—
Ecuador.....	—	—	—	10	24	7	—	—	—
Peru.....	—	—	—	53	6	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	—	—	—	351	392	231	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12
Total.....	3/	—	2	1,181	1,010	445	354	20	12
Europe:									
Belgium - Luxembourg...	751	874	391	7,106	—	8	7,125	1,000	—
Denmark.....	—	105	—	—	—	—	7,261	—	—
France.....	390	1,727	627	—	39	80	—	—	1,614
Germany, West.....	—	201	—	4,017	1,112	2	10,645	907	5,329
Greece.....	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland.....	—	—	—	—	587	—	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Italy.....	—	419	164	43	—	10	55	—	—
Netherlands.....	887	3,264	3,375	41,109	45,348	5,715	36,952	8,797	6,962
Norway.....	101	224	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	—	—	—	4,422	—	31	—	—	—
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	4,405	—	—
Switzerland.....	—	41	60	1,144	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom.....	—	1,088	97	12,655	32,373	—	30	—	—
Total.....	2,129	7,943	4,811	70,496	79,459	5,848	66,503	10,704	13,905
Africa:									
Morocco.....	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Africa.....	—	—	—	576	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	60	16	—	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—	746	16	—	—	—	—
Asia:									
India.....	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Japan.....	263	—	20	231	—	3/	—	—	—
Korea, South.....	—	—	—	577	1,030	5	—	—	—
Pakistan.....	—	—	—	594	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	—	—	—	1,381	1,798	340	—	—	—
Taiwan.....	—	—	—	1	18	30	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	402	146	73	30	—	—
Total.....	263	—	20	3,219	2,992	448	30	—	—
Oceania:									
Australia.....	—	—	—	—	1,039	—	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—	—	1,049	3	—	—	—
Grand total.....	2,548	9,035	6,005	78,034	87,152	4/ 8,176	75,721	11,472	14,394

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 215,280 pounds whose destination is not indicated.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

PAKISTAN REDUCES COTTON EXPORT TAX

The Government of Pakistan reduced the export tax on all varieties of cotton effective July 25, 1959.

The tax on Desi and Comilla cotton was lowered from 50 rupees per bale (2.68 U. S. cents per pound) to 40 rupees per bale (2.14 cents per pound).

Export taxes on other varieties of Pakistani cotton were reduced from 115 rupees per bale (6.16 cents per pound) to 75 rupees (4.02 cents per pound).

U. S. EXPORTS MORE COTTON LINTERS IN 1958-59

U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 277,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during August-June 1958-59. This was an increase of 29 percent from exports of 214,000 bales in August-June 1957-58.

Principal destinations of linters exports during August-June 1958-59 with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 112,000 bales (103,000); Japan 61,000 (22,000); United Kingdom 44,000 (40,000); Canada 28,000 (26,000); and France 27,000 (17,000).

Linters exports in June 1959, were 23,000 bales compared with 28,000 bales in May, and 11,000 bales in June 1958.

TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN COTTON DOWN IN APRIL

Mexico's transshipments of cotton through U. S. ports during April 1959 were 64,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This was 16 percent below the 76,000 bales transshipped in March, but was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the movement of 26,000 bales in April 1958.

The U. S. ports through which most of the April 1959 transshipments went out were: Brownsville 48,000 bales; San Diego 9,000; Long Beach 3,000; Los Angeles 2,000; and Houston 2,000.

Transshipments during August-April 1958-59 were 691,000 bales--up 4 percent from the same months of 1957-58. Principal 1958-59 destinations, with comparable 1957-58 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 135,000 bales (124,000); Japan 121,000 (154,000); Italy 91,000 (31,000); United Kingdom 78,000 (99,000); Belgium 56,000 (75,000); Netherlands 38,000 (89,000); Australia 25,000 (13,000); France 24,000 (27,000); Sweden 21,000 (7,000); Switzerland 21,000 (21,000); and Canada 17,000 (100).

SPAIN PUBLISHES LIBERALIZATION LIST

The Spanish Government published on July 30 a list of items no longer requiring licenses when imported from countries belonging to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the dollar area. It has also announced global quotas for some non-liberalized products. The official announcement of the devaluation of the peseta and the stabilization program on July 20 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 3) gave no details on the items to be liberalized or for which global quotas were to be set up.

The liberalization list does not include many items of interest to U.S. agriculture, since these are almost all state-traded. The main items liberalized are copra, palm oil, flax seed and certain other oilseeds for industrial purposes, crude or raw tallow (other tallow is state-traded), crude lanolin, certain other refined animal fats and fish oils, leaf tobacco (only to the Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla, potatoes, tea, certain spices, seeds (with a certificate from the Institute for Seed Selection), and breeding stock (with a certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture).

The only agricultural items included in the list for which global quotas have been announced are vegetable oils for industrial use, raw hides, malt, and hops.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1958-59

U. S. exports of cotton (all types) in the first 11 months (August-June) of 1958-59 were 2,761,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (2,661,000 running bales). This was a decline of 50 percent from the 5,474,000 bales exported in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Exports in June 1959 were 244,000 bales (236,000 running bales), compared with 257,000 bales in May, and 453,000 bales in June 1958.

Sales under the 1958-59 cotton export program of the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled 2,357,781 running bales. In addition to the CCC sales a total of 410,721 bales were registered for export under the 1958-59 "payment-in-kind" program. Exports for the full 1958-59 season (August-July) are expected to be around 2,800,000 running bales.

A number of factors point to a very substantial increase in U. S. exports of cotton in the 1959-60 season. These include (a) registrations of 952,000 bales under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program as of July 24; (b) smaller foreign production in 1959-60; (c) smaller end-of-season stocks in foreign Free World countries than a year ago, especially in importing countries; (d) returning confidence in the stability of prices at lower levels, which should encourage rebuilding of raw cotton stocks in importing countries; and (e) rising consumption as the foreign textile recession diminishes and cotton's competitive position with man-made fibers improves.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957, August-June 1957-58 and 1958-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	August-June	
	1935-39:	1950-54:			1957-58:	1958-59
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	55	55	50	14
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	337	182	173	43
Denmark.....	33	29	25	26	25	7
Finland.....	35	13	33	19	19	13
France.....	662	431	433	367	296	193
Germany, West.....	511	382	1,061	623	595	100
Italy.....	442	379	722	572	530	147
Netherlands.....	107	127	260	113	103	15
Norway.....	17	14	21	13	13	1
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/	27	248	228	93
Portugal.....	36	7	91	24	24	12
Spain.....	108	142	174	217	197	296
Sweden.....	115	53	111	130	117	34
Switzerland.....	11	42	121	81	79	11
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	1,050	709	671	197
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	141	115	85	147
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	38	18	17	5
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	4,700	3,512	3,222	1,328
Australia.....	9	31	81	67	64	38
Canada.....	301	311	380	277	259	80
Chile.....	9	24	74	35	34	2
Colombia.....	20	30	52	69	66	21
Cuba.....	11	19	31	46	39	8
French North Africa.....	3/	9	17	11	11	12
Hong Kong.....	3/	8	95	138	124	115
India.....	52	253	301	114	113	75
Indonesia.....	3/	19	43	31	31	11
Israel.....	3/	12	19	18	18	11
Japan.....	1,142	871	1,589	1,174	1,068	523
Korea, Republic of.....	3/	80	220	207	193	222
Philippines.....	2	9	36	59	56	90
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3/	85	162	110	96	169
Union of South Africa.....	3/	6	31	37	34	14
Other countries.....	4/ 158	61	5/ 86	54	46	42
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	7,917	5,959	5,474	2,761
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	7,598	5,717	5,249	2,661

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17.

3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 5/ Includes Bolivia 11, Pakistan 28, and Uruguay 15.

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